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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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REVOLUTIONARY FLASHES

LIGHTING UP OBSCURE PASSAGES ALONG THE WAY.

Ramifications of Mexican "Rebellion"—Lesson in Political Economy to "American Medicine"—The Reciprocity of Capitalists and Workers in Figures.

With what justice can the family of the young Prince Albert Radzivill object to the Prince's marriage with the American heiress Dorothy Deacon? True, the methods pursued by the accumulator of the Deacon treasury were the regulation bourgeois methods, and these, no doubt, will not stand the test of ethics. But what about the Radzivills? Was not the real founder of that house a gentleman of the suggestive name of Boguslav? And did not the "clever" Boguslav, Poland still being an independent nation, steer his course that he betrayed his country first to the invading Swedes, and then to the invading Russians and Prussians finally landing on his feet when Poland was partitioned? If the source of earthly havings "smells" not, then the Radzivills have nothing to twit the Deacons with.

REASON WHY IN OKLA.

ONE SET WANTS CAPITAL MOVED; ANOTHER DOESN'T.

Not a Matter of Political Pride or of Any Other Such Sentimental Nonsense, but a Matter of Gathering in Shekels by Land Sharks.

Oklahoma City, June 19.—It may be of general interest to Daily People readers to know what economic forces are at work in the fight relative to the removal of the capital of the state of Oklahoma from Guthrie to Oklahoma City.

Within the past few years that element of the capitalist class, which has been termed the top-capitalist, has been seeking opportunities for investment in portions of Oklahoma. Following in its footsteps, of course, is the smaller fry. In Oklahoma City this latter element, which was the leading citizen because of the ownership of five-story buildings, have found themselves eclipsed by the erection of buildings of eight, ten and eleven stories, and the general merchandise store has been pushed aside by the modern department store.

As the modern capitalist, however, makes his entrance, he finds an element he must make terms with, namely, the land-owners. Mr. Capitalist seeks to overcome this by demanding land grants and money bonuses. While these are sometimes secured, the labor exploiters generally find that they must give up part of their surplus value to the land-owners.

Now, the state of Oklahoma, especially that half west of Oklahoma City, needs a large amount of capital, or in other words, railroads, factories with modern machinery. Hence the creation of a booster element. With the advent of the industrial and financial capitalists, the land-owners and speculators are in high glee: Why? Let me review an article which appeared in the "Daily Oklahoman" of June 11, 1910. This article was by Sidney L. Brock, president of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

Mr. Brock tells of having secured options on farm lands adjacent to one thousand acres purchased by Morris & Company, packing house owners. On the 1,000 acres Morris & Company are now having a packing house erected. After Mr. Brock had secured the option on 575 acres adjoining the Morris & Company property the options were turned over to the Oklahoma Industrial Company. This land was platted during the summer of 1908, and placed on sale about December 15, 1908. The original cost of these 575 acres was \$184,000. Up to June 11, 1910, more than \$65,000 worth of land has been sold. On the present basis this land will be sold for about one and one-quarter million dollars. Only twenty-five cents on the dollar of the Oklahoma Industrial Company was asked for. Mr. Sidney L. Brock telling the stockholders at the first meeting that he was convinced that another assessment would never be made. When all expenses have been paid, including \$400,000 to packing plants (all this \$400,000 is not to be paid only to the Morris & Company concern) there will be left for dividends to stockholders nearly \$500 for every dollar they invested.

Mr. Brock then gives an instance of the investment of \$100,000 in a tract of farm land, and this land being sold in small lots for residence and business purposes, netted a return of one million dollars. The article by Mr. Brock then urges all business men to work and vote for Oklahoma City to be the state capital.

The bill for the state capital provides that the state shall purchase 2,000 acres of land, not to exceed in price \$600,000. A portion of this 2,000 acres is to be used for state capital buildings and grounds, and the surplus land is to be sold for residence and business purposes to the general public. The advocates of the bill maintained that the price received for the surplus land would be such as to leave a surplus of cash on hand to the state. Thus the taxpayers were to receive free, gratis and for nothing a state capital. The election was held on June 11, 1910. Among the questions voted on were:

Shall the state capital be permanently located, as provided in initiative petition?

Shall the state capital be located at: Oklahoma City? Guthrie? Shawnee?

On the evening of June 11, which was Saturday, Guthrie secured an injunction restraining the state officers from removing the state records from Guthrie. On Sunday, midnight, Governor Haskell declared Oklahoma City to be the legal capital of the state.

The question is now to be thrashed out in the courts, and of course, whichever side wins, one set of property-owners win and the other set loses, and for the working-people wage-slavery and exploitation continues as of yore. Chas. Rogers.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

omics" in the University of California. Further, it was shown that some instructors received as low as \$50 per month. While the facts excited a good deal of comment, no action was taken to rectify the evil. However, the regents voted to employ a "designer" to select the furniture for the new library and decided to pay him \$2,500.

Education's free. Let him who doubts list. The incidental fee of Stanford University has been doubled and is now \$30. In addition there are tuition fees, that of the law course being \$50 and that of the medical department being \$120. Add living expenses and the scoffing and sceptic Socialist is forced to swallow his slander about unequal opportunities. It is estimated that a trifling two or three thousand dollars will carry a student through college—if there is no one dependent on him for support. And yet it is said that quite a number of students will be forced to give up their partly completed courses owing to the new fees. The weaklings!

Race suicide is on the increase in California. Job Wood Jr., statistician in the office of the State Superintendent of Schools, makes this announcement from an analysis of the partial returns of the school census. He attributes this to the higher cost of living and to the ban raised against school children by flat-owners. Wood says that all the returns received show a marked decrease in children per family.

Meanwhile the Superintendent of Schools in San Francisco is going about lamenting the fact that "seventy-five per cent of the San Francisco school children do not get any further than the fifth grade, and that a bare twenty per cent graduate from grammar school. Only one per cent graduate from high school." The Superintendent throws all the blame on fond and foolish parents. The ignorance in the high places is appalling.

R.

STEEL TRUST FACTS REFUSED.

Acting Attorney-General Calls Publicity "Manifestly Incompatible."

Washington, June 26.—Lloyd W. Bowers, Acting Attorney-General, sent to the Speaker of the House, before that body's adjournment, an answer to a resolution of that body calling upon the Department of Justice for any information in its possession tending to show a combination between steel and other interests in violation of the Sherman anti-Trust act, or an effort to injure competition in the iron and steel industry, to increase working hours or reduce wages.

Bowers says that it is considered that a report at this time, such as the resolution contemplates, would be "manifestly incompatible with the public interest," and should be withheld, in accordance with the terms of the resolution itself. The Acting Attorney-General further says:

"Several statements and communications have been made to this department at different times, and data of various kinds have been furnished to or procured by the department concerning the matters covered by the resolution. Such statements and communications, however, were essentially confidential, even when not so expressly declared; further investigation at any time would be greatly hampered by publication of the departmental data, and the matters to which the resolution of the House of Representatives relates are closely akin to important litigation already pending in the Supreme Court and now near decision."

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TAFT AND SOCIALISM

The Nature of the Force to Which the President Fears.

Richmond, Va., June 18.—The enclosed is a clipping of an article which I sent to the Richmond "Times Despatch," and which that paper published.

G. N.

(Enclosure.)

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space in your next Sunday issue for the following comment on the late assertion of President Taft (appearing in your paper), to the effect that the Republican party is alone capable of successfully stemming or turning the rising tide of Socialism in this country?

First, it has always been extremely bewildering to the average Socialist that a man of any intellectual endowment whatever could so misinterpret the trend of the times, or could arrive at such erroneous conclusions regarding the nature and significance of the Socialist movement as does Mr. Taft and others of his school.

If you should remark to some one, "Two and two make four," and that some one should blandly and pityingly inform you in correction that "two and two make seven," you—if you should have such an experience—would quite naturally conclude that the good soul was in big stick language, either a liar, a joker or a fool. At the very best, in your estimation, he would be either intentionally misleading, amusing, himself, or somewhat uninformed in the science of mathematics.

When the average Socialist—who, in the light of historical fact, views the steady development of co-operation in the affairs of men as being but the legitimate result of the laws of socio-industrial evolution and human progress—when this average Socialist hears any one talking about successfully heading off Socialism, i. e., the co-operative movement, he naturally views the speaker very much as you would look upon that some one who might tell you "two and two are seven."

To the average Socialist one might as well talk of arresting the action of mental and physical growth in a child—with happy results to follow the process—as to speak of turning the tide of Socialism without absolute harm to the progress of civilization; and, further, one might as well think it possible to stamp out all life on this planet as to do the same with the co-operative movement—with Socialism, which is but the public conscious expression of that growth and development which the natural laws of human evolution and progress decree to humanity when organized as a regular social body.

It has been the fashion of the world since first the human atoms of social chaos began—in obedience to the law of their being—their slow drift toward each other. It has ever since been the fashion to heartily and confidently damn and discredit every individual who dared to think outside the cut and dried thought channels of the time, or to proclaim a new fact not yet recorded in the annals of the tribe.

Such has, of course, been the time-honored treatment accorded the Socialists; and such, I presume, is what President Taft meant when he spoke of stemming the tide of Socialism in this country.

The utterly strange fact about such cock-sure confidence is that President Taft and all others of like feather are seemingly unable to realize that they are attempting to combat not ideas and theories of disgruntled individuals, but the natural results of the laws of socio-industrial evolution. They fail to see that it is not the Socialists who are responsible for the co-operative movement, but that the evolution and progress and development of industry and industrial factors has produced the Socialist, one who is simply directing public attention to the working out of industrial evolution, and endeavoring to prepare the people through organization and education, to intelligently meet the problems which such industrial evolution and development is rendering absolutely necessary. To stem the rising tide of Socialism literally means to attempt the destruction of progressive civilization. The hanging of a few or many Socialists will not do this. The destruction of political franchise will not do it; any attempt to benevolently feudalize the nation will be abortive, and all because humanity has progressed too far to make such courses effective. And I am very much afraid that the job Mr. Taft has picked out for himself and his Republican organization is a little beyond his and his party's strength. In fact, it is beyond the strength of any human power to stay the march of humanity along the path decreed by its very life law. Reactionaries may hinder and obstruct, may murder and destroy, may browbeat and buy, but since the dawn of the first

KILLED IN COAL MINES

TWO THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIVE, LAST YEAR.

Worst Year in History of Mining in the County—Three Hundred and Fifty Beyond Previous Highest Death Record—Number of Injured Also Swelled.

Washington, June 20.—The statistics of coal mining casualties in the United States, compiled by the Geological Survey for the calendar year 1909, show an apparent falling off in fatalities during the year. But since the special bulletin on the subject, made public yesterday, states that no account is taken of the year's greatest disaster, that at Cherry, Ill., in November last, the facts are that 1909 was exceeded only by 1907 as one of heavy catastrophes.

The report explains that the toll of the Cherry Mine disaster is "not counted in with the year's figures" because it will not be reported by the Illinois officials until the close of the fiscal year in June.

The Government depends for its information in all but four States on the reports of the local officials, and although last year four more States—Georgia, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia—were added to the figures through reports received from the operators, the returns are still far from complete, a situation which will be relieved, the report points out, when the newly established Bureau of Mines is completely organized.

Last year, leaving out the Cherry Mine disaster, in which 393 miners and rescuers were burned to death or suffocated, there were 2,412 deaths from coal mine accidents, against 2,450 in 1908 and 3,125 in 1907, the most disastrous year in mining history in this country. This disaster brings the actual total of fatalities in 1909 up to 2,805.

In making comparison with previous years, however, the Government officials point out that in the four States not previously reporting, last year's fatalities numbered 34.

The list of injured in last year's mining operations makes a new record, the total of 7,970 reported being an increase of 1,200 over 1908, which in its turn exceeded 1907 in non-fatal injuries by 1,400. In 1907, there were only seventeen States' reporting, while in 1909 there were twenty-six.

The one improvement shown in the report is the decrease of accidents in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, where 1,034 men were injured in 1909, against 1,170 in 1908 and 1,369 in 1907. Accidents that were not fatal increased in the bituminous fields from 2,947 in 1907 to 5,602 in 1908 and 6,045 in 1909.

The chief causes of accidents, the report states, are not gas and dust explosions, as is popularly supposed, but falls of coal, due chiefly to insufficiently supported roofs, and premature explosions. Only 14 per cent. of the deaths and 5 per cent. of the injuries reported last year were due to explosions of dust or gas.

social order, man has been slowly and painfully working out his destiny according to the law of his life, and all the Tafts of all the ages of the world have been unable to stay the movement.

Verily, Mr. Taft has much to learn—or else some peculiar things to unlearn.

Geo. M. Norris.

Richmond, June 8, 1910.

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THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

GLEANINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Calls have been sent out for the twelfth annual convention of District No. 1, United Mine Workers. This is the district of hard coal mining. The convention will meet in Scranton, Pa., on July 18, beginning ten o'clock in the morning. It will be held in the Scranton court house.

Cloakmakers, members of the International Women's Garment Workers, numbering nearly 20,000, are out on strike for increases of ten and fifteen per cent. in wages. It is said that other increases, amounting to fifty per cent., are to be asked for. When the cloakmakers, along with all the other workers, put up a demand for Socialism, they'll get the full product of their labor.

The United Mine Workers report 95,000 men on strike throughout the country. These are distributed over the following districts: Central Pennsylvania, 3,000; Irwin District in Pennsylvania, 10,000; Ohio, 4,500; Illinois, 45,000; Southwest, which includes Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, 30,000; Colorado, 2,000. In Illinois settlements have been made with various operators, which affected 22,000 miners.

A propos of the Spokane waiters' strike, the Spokane "Labor World," June 17, has the following:

The deplorable weakness of the present method of trades unions separately making contracts with employers, where there are more than one trade concerned in such employment was never more thoroughly demonstrated than in the present strike of the cooks, waiters and waitresses for one day's rest in seven. In a number of hotels and restaurants where the strike is on for this union principle there are union bakers, musicians and bartenders employed, and yet these remain at work and aid the employers' association to defeat their fellow workers. They do this from the fact that they have contracts and only by breaking them can they aid the workers on strike. Where the contract is absent the international union must give its sanction before a so-called "sympathetic" strike can take place, and this sanction is usually withheld unless the situation is most desperate. This condition nullifies the very principle of organized labor, "the injury of one is the concern of all," and turns it into one of mistaken self-protection. How can a trade best protect itself by refusing to strike with allied craftsmen when their failure to strike will be used against themselves whenever they should be so unfortunate as to have to strike? Such a theory is the height of folly, and allows the employer to stand off and laugh at the antics of the various bodies of organized labor in such crises. Unless there is the abolition of the contract system altogether and a close co-operation of all branches of labor the labor union will be of very little use in the future in the way of betterment of industrial conditions.

G. L. R.

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WAGES AND HIGH PRICES

WHY THE WORKINGMAN IS SUFFERING FROM THE PINCH—WHERE HE MUST START IN TO BETTER CONDITIONS.

As in religion man is governed by the products of his own brain, so in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand—Karl Marx.

All the civilized world is now and has for some time been confronted with what, to many people, is an unaccountable phenomenon—the abnormal cost of living, or, as it is usually termed, "high prices"—that has acted to prolong the panic hard times.

Byron W. Holt, a capitalist statistician, writing in "Everybody's" for April, 1910, says: "In the past thirteen years (July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1910) the cost of living has advanced more than 61 per cent. In the past eighteen months it has advanced 19½ per cent., in the past year 11.2 per cent., and in the past four months 7.4 per cent."

These startling figures are from Bradstreet's Journal, a paper devoted to business interests, in its issue of January 15, 1910. Here are what some comparative figures, of wholesale prices, taken from Bradstreet's, show:

	1896.	1910.
Flour, straight winter, barrel	\$3.25	\$5.40
Beef, carcasses, Chicago, lb.	.055	.0875
Hogs, carcasses, Chicago,038	.12
Mutton, carcasses, Chicago, lb.	.055	.1150
Milk, New York, quart	.03	.05
Eggs, fresh, New York, dozen	.125	.38
Bacon, smoked, Chicago, lb.	.043	.1325
Ham, smoked, lb.	.10	.145
Lard, per lb.	.042	.127
Butter, best, per lb.	.15	.36
Cheese, choice, lb.	.066	.175
Codfish, dried, quintal	4.00	7.00
Salt, sack 224 lbs	.75	1.00
Beans, marrow, bu.	1.15	2.85
Pears, bushel	1.05	2.25
Potatoes, 180 lbs	.75	1.50

These figures, eloquent as they are, tell, however, but half the tale of working class misery. There is hardly an article of food or clothing purchased by the working class that has not deteriorated through some form of adulteration, and to foad adulteration must be added the further swindle of short weights. These conclusions are not the vaporings of "wild-eyed agitators"; they are reflected in the so-called "pure food laws" and other like measures.

But it does not need the aid of statistical tables to prove to the workers that the cost of living is oppressively high. Every working class household, out of its own miserable experience, knows all about it. It is they who feel most the effect of high prices, for they are the ones who are compelled to practice the most rigid economy in order at all to keep body and soul together. High prices are here, no doubt about it. What, then, is the cause of it all, and what, if anything, can be done to correct the evil? That is the question.

As to the cause: A thousand and one discussions have been had upon the subject. Newspapers and magazines; politicians and preachers; professors, and other lay and clerical licksplitties of the capitalist class have been heard upon the problem. Dumb oracles all, so far as any benefit has come to the working class. Federal and State governments appointed commissions to "investigate," and while they "investigated," food prices continued to increase. Legislatively wise owls blinked at the question and the only outcome was talk, talk and the demand for a big appropriation to go on with the "investigating" game. The people, getting tired of governmental inaction, thought to take a hand in the matter themselves. They boycotted meat, a scheme that worked so beautifully that when the boycott ended, after sixty days, the price of meat was higher than it was when the boycott was started. The boycotters, not the "boycotted," it was that starved.

The conclusions arrived at by the various bands of investigators have been as varied as themselves. The farmer blames the railroads; the railroads blame the middlemen, and the middlemen blame the retailers. One set blames the tariff, while still another set cries out against the trusts. Some have a vague idea that the increased output of gold has something to do with high prices. The unions are held responsible, and "wild extravagance" by the workers has been given as the cause of the high cost of living. There is an old saying that "as the statist thinks he thinks," hence the anxiety of each interested to pass the responsibility and odium of high prices along to someone else.

Let us see if we can get at the cause of the present day high prices.

It can not be the tariff alone that is the cause, for in low tariff, and no tariff, countries, there is heard the same outcry against high prices for which the high tariff here is blamed. Nor can it be the railroads alone that are to blame, for the reason that in countries where the roads are State-owned high prices prevail just the same as here where the roads practically own the State. We must look then for one fundamental cause that has universally operated to raise prices. We have not far to seek. We have but to find which commodity, capable of working a worldwide disturbance in prices, has had a greatly cheapened and increased output. In going over the list we find that the one commodity capable of working such international mischief has been greatly increased in the output. That commodity is gold, the increased output of which has lowered the purchasing power of money.

Gold is a commodity just the same as iron, shoes, hats, bananas, or anything else of a commodity nature, and is subject to the same laws. It is plain to anybody that the price of a commodity declines with the increase of supply, unless the price can be artificially kept up by cornering, or other means. As an illustration of the artificial means resorted to in order to keep up prices despite a big supply, may be instanced the dumping of fruit when the market is glutted; the burning of cotton when the market is overstocked; the burning of corn by the farmer as being cheaper than coal.

Whenever the production of any commodity is cheapened greatly, as has been the case with gold, its price with relation to other commodities soon changes. Say that the manufacturer of shoes, for instance, by improved methods doubles his output at practically the same cost as before, he will then have to give more shoes in exchange for other commodities. In other words he must lower his price. He must lower his price in obedience to the law of exchange value, which sees to it that like value exchanges for like value. So long as a pair of shoes has embodied therein necessary labor power to the amount of, let us say, one dollar, they will readily exchange for a hat that also has embodied within itself labor power to the amount of one dollar. But once let the necessary labor power in the pair of shoes fall to fifty cents, while the necessary labor power in the hat remains at one dollar, it will then take two pairs of shoes to exchange for the hat, instead of one pair as formerly.

This is precisely what has happened in the case of the commodity gold. Year after year its output has been increasing enormously. More gold has been produced in the last ten years than was produced from the discovery of America in 1492, to 1850. In 1898 the output was 40 per cent. greater than in 1866. In 1900 the production of gold was the largest in the history of the world, and gold mining interests are looking to an output of the precious metal in the near future of something like one billion dollars annually. This is not due alone to the discovery of new gold fields, but mainly to the new processes of ore extraction, whereby even the tailings of old and abandoned mines can, with a trifling expenditure of labor power, be made to yield a bonanza. Gold mining is now as definite a business as coal mining or shoemaking, in which up-to-date machinery cuts labor power down to the lowest possible point. Gold, then, is now being produced with so little expenditure of labor power, that it has cheapened. It takes more of it to exchange for other commodities. Money, being gold, has, naturally, shared in the depreciation of the metal, and all other commodities, expressed in money terms, have gone up in price.

But no, not all commodities have gone up. There is one commodity which has not gone up, and because it has not is why the cost of living weighs so heavily upon the working class. The one commodity which has not gone up in price is the commodity labor power, whose price is expressed in the word wages. Had the price of labor power, or wages, gone up the same as the prices of all other commodities, then the question of high prices need not engage our attention, for the condition of the workers would remain the same as before. But instead of going up in price, the commodity labor power, the producer of all other commodities, alone of all the commodities, shares in the depreciation of gold. Ex-Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, in a speech in New York City on December 27, 1909, stated that the income of the average family in the United States was less than \$6000 a year. Formerly the head of a family earned that much, and was able to support the household on it. Now it takes three or four to earn the same amount. What

is Human Beings, instead of being

bought like tripe or shoestrings. It is indeed high time that they asserted their Economic Independence from the capitalist class, as in 1776 the people asserted their political independence from Great Britain.

The Socialist Labor Party invites your earnest consideration of these things which so vitally affect you. The Cannons and the Aldriches, the Roosevelts and the LaFollettes, the Bryans and the Gaynors will each and all claim to be your champions. They one and all are the representatives of some one or another division of the capitalist class. To expect any of them to look out for your interests would be as wise as for a flock of sheep to choose a lot of wolves to safeguard the interests of the sheepfold.

To give your vote to capitalist candidates signifies your consent to the keeping up of the capitalist skinning system, that skins you. To fight the tariff, or trusts, or railroads as the enemy, is of no avail, it is to fight with shadows of the real thing, which is Capitalism. The capitalist system, which vests in a handful of capitalists ownership in the means of life, thereby placing the rest of us in bondage to them, is the thing that must be overthrown. Capitalism must be overthrown and the Socialist Republic set up if we who work would be free. Private ownership of the instruments of production makes us slaves to such owners. Under Socialism the instruments of production shall be owned by all, and thus all who work may be free—freed from hard times, from panics, from high prices, from want and the fear of want, because freed from the necessity of giving up as blackmail four-fifths of what we produce, in order to live lives not to be envied of dogs.

J. H.

CLEAR THE WAY!

Men of thought! be up and stirring, night and day:
Sow the seed—with withdraw the curtains—clear the way!

Men of action, aid and cheer them, as ye may!

There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing
into gray;

Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken, who
shall say

What the unimagin'd glories of the
day?

What the evil that shall perish in its
ray?

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;

Aid it, paper—aid it, type—
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,

And our earnest must not slacken into
play;

Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish from the
day;

And a brazen wrong to crumble into
clay.

Lo! the right's about to conquer; clear
the way!

With the Right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;

With the giant Wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,

That for ages long have held us for
their prey.

Men of thought and men of action, clear
the way!

—Charles Mackay.

DAILY PEOPLE

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THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

The agitation pro and con on high prices, tariff, trusts, etc., will afford the S. L. P. a splendid opportunity to drive home to the workers sound economic truths.

The Daily and Weekly People will capably and energetically voice the uncompromising and scientific position of the S. L. P.

The thing, then, for every S. L. P. man to do is get the party press into the hands of workingmen.

If there are any folks who haven't yet managed to get a summer suit, and who had the idea that their empty pockets had something to do with it let them "forget it." The June "Bulletin" of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers' gives the reason. The reason is very plain: Tariff agitation. The "Bulletin" says: "A great many thousands of men and women and children who might have had and could afford to have outfits of clothing have been persuaded by this agitation to postpone buying and to wear their last year's suits another year."

Even the "kiddies" have been affected by the talk about "iniquitous" schedules and the "excessive Protection" of the Tariff of 1909, and have stopped buying clothes. Talk about S. P. psychology! It isn't in it.

"Take the advice of Andrew Carnegie: 'Stop howling; this country is all right,'"—Pueblo (Colo.) Sunday Opinion.

Hoot mon. Of course the country is all right, for Andy. That is dead sure.

The big department stores . . . have come into being largely in the last twenty years . . . and are a new force in politics.—J. Adam Bede, quoted in St. Paul "Dispatch."

A mighty force too, as through their advertising patronage they control newspaper utterances.

Says the "Des Moines Capital": "Congress is made up of senators and representatives from other States as well as from Iowa, and they all take care of their own people. In other words, they take care of the 'interests.' The New England men take care of New England interests. The Southern men look out for the South. Those representing the farming districts look after the farmer. Big delegations from the great manufacturing States are watchful as to the interests of the manufacturer. Thus a tariff is created."

Surely the editor of the "Des Moines Capital" nodded when that got into its columns. Doesn't he know that the tariff, sir, is made with but one purpose in view—the purpose of enabling the American work people to live up to the high American standard?

"High American standard"—adulterated food, shoddy clothing, pestilence-breeding tenements.

That is the "high" standard that Protectionist, Free Trade, and Tariff Revisionist alike, have in store for the American workman.

Smash the whole capitalist outfit, front workers. Smash it with the arm and hammer of the S. L. P. ballot.

For the Student

Communist Manifesto \$10

LaSalle's Open Letter 10

Life of Engels 10

Ninth Convention S. L. P. 10

No Compromise 10

Socialism, What It Is 10

Workingmen's Program 10

Two Pages from Roman His-

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American-Industrial Evolution 15

Value, Price, and Profit 15

As to Politics 20

Flashlights Amsterdam Con-

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Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis

Napoleon 25

S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart..

Congress 25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

Until the workers know Socialism

they are the hopeless victims of Cap-

italism. Spread the light!

History.

EUGENE SUE'S

Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR

HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A

FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue, wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	84,755
In 1908	14,257

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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

The history of persecutions is the history of endeavor to cheat nature, to make water run up-hill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actor be many or one, a tyrant or a mob.

—EMERSON.

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—THE PANAMA CANAL AND ITS NEUTRALITY.

Representative J. Warren Keifer of Ohio brought up in the House a concurrent resolution the effect of which was to open the whole Panama Canal Question. The resolution itself proceeded from the theory that the Canal would be speedily completed, hence the time had come to provide for its safety. The plan is to neutralize the Canal by means of an international treaty comprising the leading nations of the world who would undertake to guarantee the neutrality of the waterway in peace and in war. The facts rehearsed by the proposition are facts that it will be well to know and remember. Much of what is going on in the economic world generally is otherwise unclear.

The Canal scheme was cradled by a fraud upon the Nation. It never would have done to tell the whole truth of what the schemers had up their sleeves. So it happened that the original cost at which the undertaking was placed was \$139,000,000. This expended,—so did the operations run and the inspired press opinions intended to create a public opinion,—the "monumental undertaking" would be ready, and world thereby cause untold wealth to flow into the coffers of "our people," besides placing the United States in a strategic position to "lick the world"; more stately Jingo said: "Defy the Navies of the world." "Patriotism" played its full share in the cheat, and scored one more for the historic definition of the word. In the meantime rafts of political officials, from Roosevelt and Taft down, who, in matters mechanical, could not tell their knees from their elbows, have traveled to the Zone and "reported" back their "approval"; labor fakirs, from Moffett of the Bricklayers' Union down to Rand School adepts, were sent to inspect and returned to fill magazine articles with pictures; and all the time the tomtom was beaten.

About eight years had elapsed since the first move in this direction when Representative Keifer spoke last May. And what is the present status? In point of time, the completion of the Canal is indefinitely postponed; in point of expenditure, the original maximum estimate of \$139,000,000 has been more than doubled; Representative Keifer admitted \$400,000,000 as a minimum, while others in Congress talked of \$500,000,000; in point of engineering, none except the officials who have to speak as instructed, are fatuous enough to approve of the "lock" system: all others, and who know what they are talking about, are clear upon the futility of the "locks"; they know that the plan, even if "completed," will be completed only to break down, and that the scheme is merely to make a show of completing something; finally, as to the political significance of the Canal, and the power it was to impart to the United States, the Keifer plan of neutralization is a complete, a sorry, and an immediate back-down.

Representative Gardner of Michigan threw in the hypothesis, which, significantly enough, he declared was "not a mere hypothesis," of the United States getting into a war with an Oriental power; of our fleet having met with defeat in Oriental waters; of the victorious fleet appearing at the entrance of the Panama Canal, a canal, he added, built by our own Government and largely for military purposes; of that fleet enjoying free transportation under the American flag and protection to this side of the Atlantic, as that fleet would assuredly have to enjoy if the Canal was neutralized.

ized; and finally of such a fleet, thus transported and protected by the United States, thereupon appearing, for instance, off New York or Boston. Such an eventuality Representative Keifer was forced to admit the neutralization plan of the Canal would expose the country to, and, still more significantly, he added that the only alternative to such an eventuality would be the fortifying of the Canal, and that that "would be still more disastrous!"

And there is where the country "is at" in the matter of Panama Canal—so far.

CAUSE AND EFFECT IN THE SOUTH.

The full text of the speeches, delivered on last May 14 before the conference of the National Negro Committee in this city, and now given out, suggests the idea that, if the speeches were delivered in the order in which they are given, then, instead of effect following cause, cause followed effect.

For instance, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah said in part:

"The political freedom of the black man in this country was purchased at a price which staggered the world. A full half-century has passed away since that momentous struggle was completed, and yet to-day, when we turn to the South and ask regarding the condition of our black brother, for whose freedom our fathers paid so dearly, we find that his condition is little better than that of his father, who was bought and sold upon the block. The negro to-day," says an influential New York clergyman is "free on paper; the black man is one of our fellow-citizens in theory. He is reckoned as a man and not as an animal on the tables of the United States census; but, as a matter of fact, in the everyday world of practical affairs, the negro is still a slave, and if there is anything that is perfectly plain in the public sentiment of the South, it is that the negro shall be made to keep that place of shameful subjection from which we believed that he had been rescued by the blood and fury of the great rebellion."

After the Rev. Haynes, spoke Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, and, in part he said: "About one half of the cotton grown on Southern plantations is grown by paid Negro laborers and annually picked and delivered in the market."

The speech containing this passage should have preceded the speech containing the picture of the degraded condition in which the property class of the South keeps the Negro—lynchings included, as backers-up of Negro disfranchisement. The second speech furnishes the cause, the first only records the effect.

It is as Workingman, not as Negro, that the Negro is kept down in the South. It is the Labor Question, not the Race Question, that keeps the South in turmoil. All claims to the contrary are false pretence. The Southern property holder is to-day marshaling his Northern cousin the path that he should tread—and on which he is hastening to tread.

THAT MYTHICAL "PUBLIC."

The Yonkers trolley strike—a strike exemplary in its manner of calling, the receiver of the road not having been forewarned and thereby invited to stack his cards to defeat it—is affording the capitalist press, from yellowest up to bluest, opportunity once more to introduce to fame that mythical body always so prominently held to the fore whenever a strike is on—the "public."

"The inconvenience to the traveling public," "the vast neutral public" affected, "the disinterested but suffering public," these are some of the choice phrases newspaper columns are just now running over with. There is no such "public."

Such a "public" could only exist if its members were totally isolated and devoid of concern in the outcome of the conflict. But is there in fact any such isolated fragment of the population?

Are the bakers out on strike? Then shoemakers, miners, trolleymen, everybody who eats bread but is not either a baker or a bakeshop owner, is called the "public." Are the shoemakers trying to raise their wages? Then the miners, trolleymen and bakers—everyone not a shoemaker or a shoe manufacturer becomes the "public." Are the miners seeking a shorter work-day? Immediately into the "public" are metamorphosed the shoemakers, trolleymen and bakers; all, that is, except miners and mine operators. Finally, is it the trolleymen, as in this instance, who call a halt on their employer in order to better their conditions? Presto! Into the "public" are marshalled the bakers, miners and shoemakers—everybody who by chance is neither trolleyman nor trolley stockholder.

In other words, in each case, the so-called "public" is composed

of workingmen, in slight degree of employers, who are themselves contingents of the army then engaged in the struggle, and as such have a direct, a burning interest in the outcome.

Specious is the attempt to divide society into employed, employers, and a neutral "public" between them. The division is false. There are no such three classes. There are but two, the employed class and the employing, and every individual must be in either one or the other. The "public" is not a body aloof, and foreign to the interests of the struggle. It is a body composed of representatives of both the warring elements. As to the handful of employers, they know where their class interests lie. They are a unit against the strike. They will slander it, rant against it, print false news against it, and even, if necessary, levy contributions upon themselves to defeat it. No aloofness there. Why then should the workers hold aloof?

As has been seen, every branch of labor may become by turn engaged in a struggle to better its conditions. To speak of "disinterestedness" and "aloofness" under such circumstances is to speak of "disinterestedness" and "aloofness" to one branch of an army while its comrades are under fire. Every battalion of an army is directly concerned in the victory and defeat of every other battalion. The repulse of one is the repulse of all; the advance of one is an advance for all; the duty of each is to stand ready to support by all possible means every effort of all.

Similarly the duty—nay, the very safety—of the workingman while a strike is on, lies in his performing every possible act, in his enduring without grumbling every discomfort, and in his gladly meeting every sacrifice, if need be, to enable his brothers to win. He who allows the cords of working class union to be snapped within him by talk of the "public" is worse than the fish enticed to its undoing by a tempting bait. He is taken in by a myth pure and simple.

OH, POOR GOMPERS! YET AGAIN.

Irrepressible is yet a fourth sigh of compassion, that yet another passage in the article which Gompers gathered in the current month's number of the "American Federationist," wrings from the Daily People's breast. It is the passage in which this chieftain of Unionism a la Civic Federation refers to the goal of Socialism, the co-operative commonwealth, as a "universal slave-pen."

Among the pleasurable recollections that the Editor of the Daily People treasures, since his activity in the Labor Movement of the land, is the recollection of the call that President Samuel Gompers favored him with at the St. James Hotel in Minneapolis, on the forenoon of March 23, 1891. Mr. Gompers was on his way East, the now Editor of the Daily People's was on his way West—both on tours of agitation—the former expressly for Unionism, the latter for the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. host of Mr. Gompers having gathered his Socialism, not from sentiment, but from a close study of the Socialist classics, coupled with his observations and previous reading; being, accordingly, perfectly clear upon the fact, in America, where Capital and Labor face each other untrammeled by feudal hindrances, Unionism is the foundation of a healthy Socialist Political Movement, and is essential to the accomplishment of the Social Revolution, the conversation immediately turned and continued to the end on Unionism. In the course of the conversation, some theoretical differences of opinion having cropped up, this short dialogue ensued:

S. L. P.—Is your objection to the representation of the S. L. P. in the Central Labor Federation of New York due to an objection on principle against political action?"

Gompers—"Not at all. But the future Government must be a Government by the Unions."

S. L. P.—"That is the goal of the S. L. P.—the Congress of the organized useful occupations of the land."

Gompers—"That is the only thing that will solve the Labor Problem."

S. L. P.—"That being your view also, then, our differences can be only upon trifles; and although we may seem to differ to-day, we are bound to be at one to-morrow."

This virtually closed that pleasant interview.

"Government by the Unions"—what else is that but the Industrial Republic supplanting the Political State?—what else is that but the Co-operative Commonwealth, whose Central Directing Authority is the Parliament made up of the delegates of the organized useful occupations of the Nation?—and what else can these be but the Unions?—accordingly, what else, but the social system and Government of Unions, is it that the reputed President of the A. F. of L. aggregation of Unions condemns as a "universal slave-pen"?

Oh, poor Gompers, yet again

"BUY OUT" THE TRUSTS?

Butnam's Sons issues a little book by George A. Rankin entitled "An American Transportation System." The work is full of facts and figures, taken from the most reliable sources available. The figures uncover a systematic process of fraudulent raising of the liabilities of the railroads, until the liabilities per mile have reached a point that the total causes the national debt to pale—with the railroad magnates as a monstrous combine of Robber Barons.

Commenting upon this feature of railroad finance, Mr. Rankin says:

"The greater part of the period prior to 1900 was supposed to have been especially characterized by all that was extravagant, reckless and criminal in railway making; when the fountain whence flowed watered stocks, was in its primal flow and manipulation and stock jobbery was a recognized business. . . . For was not that the era of the reign of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, of the old Commodore, of Daniel Drew, and of Erie; the era of men and practices held up before our children as horrible examples? Yet with all their genius the old buccaneers were unable to stuff railroad capitalization more than \$60,000 per mile. How they must groan in their graves thinking what babes they were in the gentle stuffing art, knowing that there are stuffers now in good health and with ever-increasing stuffing abilities, who have stuffed railroad capitalization to \$234,757 per mile—over four times what the genius of the past could contrive."

Proceeding thereupon to the methods of the railroad magnates, Mr. Rankin apostrophizes them in these words:

"Your liabilities are utterly dishonorable and may never be paid, or else the American people must pay them. Will you say that you have borrowed this money from the people, intending to repudiate the payment of the principal or interest or being indifferent thereto? If so, then I charge you with being a lot of criminals obtaining money under false pretenses. But, of course, you will say that you intend to pay both principal and interest when due. Then I ask, Whence will you get the money to make the payments? And your only answer is that you will collect it from the people in the form of fares and freight; that you will levy it, to all intents and purposes, as a tax. Can any legerdemain of reason, then, pervert the conclusion, (1) that the people must pay it, and (2) every million of railway indebtedness upon which the railways must pay interest appreciably increases the tax you must levy; that when this indebtedness runs into billions, it must very greatly increase the tax; and that every dollar of the indebtedness which is fictitious is a dollar robbed from the people?"

Mr. Rankin's theme is the Railroad Trust; that's true; but what Trust is there, or what large corporation not yet knighted a "Trust," which is not guilty of similar feats of fraud, wholesale and systematic. The Sugar Trust? the Steel Trust? the woolen and the cotton mills? To mention these few is enough to answer the broad question.

Although Mr. Rankin, correctly enough, has in mind property-holders only when he speaks of "the robbery of the people" by railroad financiering, and he has no thought of the exploitation of the railroad-building and operating proletariat, the fact is his figures-and-fact arraignment of the Railroad Trust is an arraignment of all Trusts.

Buy the Trusts?—With better grace could the American Revolution have been asked to buy off King George, and pension the mistresses, whom either he or his father sought to console his wife on her death bed with the promise that he would take to his bosom, rather than take a second wife.

Gompers—"That is the only thing that will solve the Labor Problem."

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Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

CONNECTICUTIANA

There is a surprise close at hand in store for many a rural Connecticuter who now prances over the highways and streets of his rural town, satisfied that, whoever else has the Plutocracy's hook in his snout, his hook is in the snout of the Plutocracy.

The State of Connecticut enjoys the luxury of a "Third House." The institution is extra-constitutional; but none the less effective. The "Third House" consists of the delegates of the "towns," meaning thereby, the rural towns, to the State Legislature. The feature of this delegation is that, not only is it archaic, but is also grotesquely anti-Fourth-of-July denunciations of "taxation without representation." The delegation represents a minority of the population, a small minority, but is a majority in the Legislature. An opinion may be formed of the grotesqueness that forms the basis for this delegation from the fact that the little town of Union, with barely 500 inhabitants, fewer than when the present basis of representation to the lower House was established, over a hundred years ago, sends the same number of representatives to Hartford, to wit three, as such cities as Hartford itself and New Haven with their 80,000 and 110,000 inhabitants, respectively.

The make-up of the "Third House" furnishes the pretext and philosophy for its existence—"the protection of the country against the city, of the rural against the urban population." The Sovereignty of "agricultural morality" over "industrial immorality" secured by such contrivances could not but be promotive of political corruption. In the measure that the corruption increased, the official members of the "Third House" found it advisable to "take in partners." This was accomplished by the formation of a sort of association, consisting of rural members only—mostly dupes. An elite few, acting as bellwethers, rope in the innocents, who are not admitted to, or informed of the "partnership," but whose support is secured by inflating their rural vanity. In point of fact, this association constitutes an "empire within an empire," whose views are voiced by their town delegates in the State Legislature, before whom State officials present themselves to submit to them proposed legislation, and obtain their sanction, without which nothing can be done. Before them also appear representatives of the large corporations, railroads and other Trusts with speeches of praise for the "intelligence and patriotism" of their rural fellow citizens—and also with more persuasive arguments, which are therewith distributed among the bellwethers in the association of rural moralists.

It goes without saying that the Plutocracy actually rules, and that urban interests are sacrificed to and the individual pockets of the ruralists not in the game are picked as effectively by the Plutocracy as in other States where the tables are turned, and "city cleverness" holds sway over "hayseeds." Of this fact the Connecticut rural dupes have no inkling. The rural vanity that they are systematically inflated with prevents them from seeing. For instance, they may grumble at the increasing devastations committed by the deer on the farms, but they do not see that the law protecting the animals is in the interest of the plutocratic sportsmen. One thing is, however, happening that is bound to penetrate the skull of many a rural dupe.

The trunk road of the State is raising the fares. The telegraph informs our Connecticut ruralists that a similar course was attempted by the same road in New York, but that a spoke was speedily put into the wheel by a New York State institution—the Public Service Commission. Immediately thereupon steps were taken all over Connecticut to create a similar Commission in the State. The fate in store for the plan at the hands of the "Third House," backed by the bellwethers of the association of ruralists, will be of a nature to take the starch out of many a proud rural sovereign.

The Plutocracy is doing its work to perfection. It tears up illusions; it blows up vanities; it uproots superstitions. As a consequence the Plutocracy is dieting the masses to the digestion of facts, the thorough digestion of which is essential to that united action without which no usurpation has, or ever can be thrown off the backs of those it rides.

BOSS VIOLATED LABOR LAW.

Fall River, June 24.—Judge Dana, in the superior court for Bristol County, has affirmed the sentence of \$50 imposed on Richard G. Riley, superintendent of the Davol Mills, for violation of the fifty-six-hour law.

On February 24 last Riley caused an employee to work, exceeding fifty-six hours a week.

MARKED PASSAGES

Culled from Serious Thinkers on the Problem That Afflicts Us.

The Dirty Work.

Further, much of the most disagreeable and laborious work might be performed by machinery, as it would be now if it were not cheaper to exploit a helot class. When it became illegal to send small boys up chimneys, chimneys did not cease to be swept; a machine was invented for sweeping them. Coal cutting might now be done by machinery, instead of by a man lying on his back, picking away over his head at the imminent risk of his own life; but the machine

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I congratulate you on re-printing Wilson's article showing up the inner work of the I. W. W. I would like you to answer a question through your valuable paper, as there is no possible chance of finding out through the inner circle of the I. W. W. or their twin sister, the Socialist party. Is it true that Heslewton bought a house in Spokane and paid \$2,500 for it in the three months he had charge of the defense fund, and also, what has become of the \$18,000 odd that was collected to help the men who went to jail?

The reason I ask this is because there is a man in the Portland City Hospital, named Henri Burdette, who served thirty-five days on bread and water in Spokane. He has suffered with tuberculosis ever since, and has been under one operation, and the doctor says he can't live very long. Where is the defense fund for this fellow? He is getting free treatment from the city of Portland. I would suggest he be sent to some home for proper treatment.

A Thinker.

Portland, Ore., June 13.

"LABOR" GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You have probably heard that a "Labor" government now runs Australia. It is so in name only, though it has a majority in Federal parliament to do what it likes.

The S. L. P. had the full ticket up for the Senate in this state.

"Labor" is triumphant politically in Australia just now. Though the workers and craft unions support and finance the "Labor" party, it is really a middle class reactionary party, and is now in full control of the capitalist state. The party is the advocate of conscription, and is expected during the present Parliament to make it more drastic and effective than the straight-out capitalist voters were prepared to go.

The S. L. P. nevertheless followed its own straight and narrow path, certain that the workers of Australia as well as of America must ultimately line up with us.

James O. Moroney.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 7.

PIERSON'S FINE RESULTS IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the first week's work in Seattle, with the co-operation of Comrade Branch and others, we succeeded in securing 21 subs.

Six splendid meetings were held to large crowds, with a sale of literature amounting to 90 pamphlets and 700 Daily People, including several subs. Section Seattle has some good agitators in the persons of Comrades O'Hanrahan, Leaf and Walsh. It is mainly through their efforts that the Section is so successful in disposing of literature at street meetings.

Washington street, where principally all our propaganda is carried on, reminds one of Grant avenue, Frisco, before the fire. Here one may find in the short space of a block every variety of spouter who is there for no other purpose than to befuddle and humbug those who listen to him. Above all this babel of confusion and miseducation is the clear ringing voice of the S. L. P., and from the howl that goes up from the freaks and frauds and all other enemies of the working class, we have proof that we are delivering our message, and are delivering it with telling effect.

The comrades of Seattle are persistent with their propaganda and by being persistent they have succeeded in building up one of the best Sections in the country. Seattle has a large floating population, and this condition to some extent is a handicap to all S. L. P. canvassers in securing subs. We will hammer away for more scalps during the coming week. With all pulling together we hope to make a better showing.

Chas. Pierson.

Seattle, Wash., June 15.

INFORMATION REQUESTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is a report around here that 16 machine drillers are wanted to go to New York to work in a water tunnel. The matter looks suspicious to us. If there is

creased the list some. Financially, matters were reported favorable.

Now to the work of the coming Fall campaign.

Detroit, Mich., June 15.

WM. MORRIS AND POLITICAL ACTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I noticed in the Daily People of June 8 a letter headed, "The Faith in Morris," and signed "A. S." In that letter, "A. S." produces a resolution which Wm. Morris at one time stood sponsor for, and it makes it that Morris did not believe in political action. "A. S." should have tacked the date on to that "counter resolution." I know an excellent S. L. P. man who belonged to an Anarchist group in the early 90's. If he died to-morrow and "A. S." published some resolution which he had submitted in the 90's denouncing political action and thereby created the impression that this man was anti-political, "A. S." would be committing an error, for we all know the S. L. P. man I refer to, and know where he stands, NOW.

At the time of William Morris's death, and for some years before, I was a member of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, a POLITICAL PARTY.

I know that Morris was also a member and that he took active part in the political campaign of that Party just before his death. On one occasion, I am not sure of the date, but it was within a year or two of his death, he spoke at a meeting in London in support of the candidature of George Lansbury, S. D. candidate for Parliament. At that meeting he gave his reasons for changing his views on political action. He was then strong and healthy, and this was no death bed repentance.

Morris's sojourn among the "Communist Anarchist" crowd is one more instance which seems to show that when a man becomes tired of the hard work of rousing the workers and educating them for the overthrow of wage slavery, he turns Anarchist and rests from his labors.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 15.

A PROMISE TO THE ENEMY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On returning to Oklahoma City, April 20, 1910, I decided to take a wage slave job in town for a few weeks to secure the necessary animal food while grubbing a few stumps and removing the deadwood from the road to the co-operative commonwealth. I have made the insects from the S. P. and the pure and simple unions skurry to cover by the showers of the blows, and have created an S. L. P. sentiment.

The open enemy, the organized political forces of the capitalist class, have had their spotters at my meetings, which I have only been able to hold on Sunday mornings and afternoons, and, knowing our financial and numerical weaknesses, they have sought to draw us into an unequal fight.

What was the method they used? While holding a meeting on Robinson and Grand, about six weeks ago, when I and Frank Young were together, a religious band known as the Pentecostal Mission, pushed up against our meeting and with their little organ and their male and female voices sung their songs of glory. Of course our civic rights were infringed, and in a legal battle we would have won, but what would we have won in a particular case?

This morning while holding a meeting on Broadway and Grand avenue, at about ten o'clock, the Salvation Army came up to the meeting, and with their bass drum and tambourines another noise was made, and the result was, of course, that the meeting I was holding (Frank Young having left Oklahoma City) was disorganized.

In each of these disturbances the religionists got within five or six feet of the speaker. Of course our civil rights were again infringed. The enemy, the capitalist class, may use these religionists and be sanctified, if they will, for their tools, but instead of drawing us, for the time being, into their municipal kangaroo courts here, where they would play cheap politics or the swaggering bully, we have emphasized to the workers why it is that, wear whatever cloak they will and adopt whatever name they will, and pursue whatever method they may, the working people will not be attracted to the churches and missions of the ruling classes. And, although the financial standing of the S. L. P. be weak, relatively, and the numerical strength also be small, we shall husband our resources, and surely change the ideas of the workers, and when this is accomplished, we shall determine the field of battle, and not leave

this choice with the enemy.

Chas. Rogers.
Oklahoma City, Okla., June 12.

TELEGRAPHER'S EYES OPENED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly send me application blanks for membership in the S. L. P. and I. W. W. Formerly I was a member of the O. R. Telegraphers. From personal observation, I can positively state that the dupes' eyes are opening to the impotency of this grafters' association. Witness our recent schedule in which we received 10 per cent increase, or only 3 per cent more than the unorganized men, who received a 7 per cent raise, while, to win this Great Victory! our leaders deliberately sacrificed the men working in the larger towers and at junction and terminal points, by accepting as part of the agreement that at such places the operators shall hereafter do the work both of operator and leverman. Anyone at all acquainted with the movement of trains knows the inhuman strain placed upon these brothers. Long and loud did the sounders click the night the news of this infamous Victory reached us.

In Phoenix, where the Socialist party have also held most of the offices in the local union for some years, only one of the old guard retains his seat, President Harry Reed being returned by a majority of three votes.

In Greenwood, Secretary Heatherton and all the other officers that had been for years the representatives of the Socialist party element, were ousted completely, Heatherton only getting a handful of votes.

In Phoenix, where the Socialist party

took place among members of Phoenix and Greenwood Miners' Unions on Saturday, two complete factions opposing each other in both unions. The result was a decided victory for the anti-Socialists.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
TEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock.

State Executive Committees which contemplate sending their N. E. C. member to the above session will please inform the undersigned on or before June 22.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE
A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters, on Wednesday evening, June 22nd, with Sweeney in the chair. Members present: Rosenberg, Kuhn, Sweeney, Deutsch, Butterworth, Weiss, Signorowitz and Mittleberg. Absent and excused: Schraff. Recording Secretary Hall being absent, A. C. Kuhn was elected temporary secretary.

Minutes of June 8th session were read and adopted.

Financial Report: receipts, \$87.70; expenses, \$98.70.

A committee from the N. Y. S. E. C. appeared requesting that three new leaflets be ordered issued by the Sub-Committee. After consideration it was decided to order 100,000 in leaflet form of the article, "Wages and High Prices," by Hossack, and that space be left thereon for the printing of the names of candidates of the Party if practicable.

The action of the Press Committee in ordering 50,000 of the article by Kuhn, "Socialist Labor Party versus Socialist Party," was endorsed. The request of the N. Y. S. E. C. for a third leaflet on "The General Situation" was referred to the Press Committee for consideration.

Correspondence:—From Indiana S. E. C., Connecticut S. E. C. and Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, ordering due stamps. From N. Y. S. E. C., N. J. S. E. C., Section Allegheny County, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., Milwaukee, Wis., Manchester, N. H., San Francisco, Calif., Newport News, Va., Cook County, Ill., August Gillhaus, San Francisco, Calif., A. E. Safford, Lowell, Mass., D. S. Wissler, Columbiaville, Pa., D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla., L. M. Gordon, Hamilton, Canada, Mrs. E. Neasbitt, Toronto, Canada, giving information re Party matters. From Connecticut S. E. C. re Reimer's tour in that state in July and reporting contemplated contribution of \$100 to the People. From Massachusetts S. E. C. re Reimer's tour in that state in August. From Hungarian S. L. F. re committee to appear before N. E. C. as per request. From Sections New Haven, Va., Portsmouth, Va., Minneapolis, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, remitting on International Congress assessment. From Section Passaic County, N. J., re speakers. From Section Rockville, Conn., loan to Special Fund of \$30; J. D. DeShazer, N. E. C. member from Colorado, John Kircher, N. E. C. member from Ohio, donation of \$5 and \$10.50 respectively to Special Fund; J. D. DeShazer and I. H. Nosovitch, New Westminster, B. C., Canada, pledging \$20 and \$25 respectively to the Special Fund. From A. E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass., regarding his tour in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and consenting to tour Rhode Island. From Olive M. Johnson, Hamtramck, Mich., regarding her meetings en route to New York. From Organizer Rudolph Katz regarding his meetings in Pennsylvania and other information. From L. J. Francis, Sherwood, Ore., remitting for dues.

VOTE ON INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS DELEGATE! In order to give every Section time to vote and remit its ballot in the election of delegate to the Congress, it was decided to extend the date of the closing of the vote from June 22nd to July 4th.

Meeting adjourned 9.15 p.m.

A. C. Kuhn, Secretary pro tem.

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS.

Industrial unionists who are employed in any of the Singer Sewing Machine shops are asked to communicate with H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich., Gen. Secy. Treas. I. W. W.

All labor papers in sympathy with industrial unionism please copy.

NOTICE TO ALL S.L.P. SECTIONS!

The general vote on the election of a delegate to the International Socialist Congress was ordered closed June 22, 1910, but owing to there being so few returns, for some reason or other, the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, in session June 22, extended the time for the closing of the vote to July 4, 1910, on or before which date the following Sections, from which no vote returns have been received to this day, are urged to send in their vote:

Los Angeles, Cal.

Eureka, Cal.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Mystic, Conn.

Kensington, Conn.

Cook County, Ill.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Evansville, Ind.

Louisville, Ky.

Baltimore, Md.

Everett, Mass.

Fall River, Mass.

New Bedford, Mass.

Somerville, Mass.

Springfield, Mass.

Woburn, Mass.

Lansing, Mich.

Duluth, Minn.

Winona, Minn.

Kansas City, Mo.

Omaha, Neb.

Hoboken, N. J.

Gloversville, N. Y.

New York County, N. Y.

Richmond County, N. Y.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio.

Youngstown, O.

New Brighton, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Providence, R. I.

San Antonio, Tex.

Nofook County, Va.

Sheboygan, Wis.

Red Granite, Wis.

Hoquiam, Wash.

Tacoma, Wash.

Members of Sections are urged to examine this list. If they find their own Section's name listed here, they are urged to find out why the vote returns were not sent into the National Office on time, and they are urged to see to it that the vote now reaches this office on or before July 4.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

REIMER'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., has secured the service of Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, Mass., to speak at the various places and on dates as stated below. Accordingly our organizations and the readers of the Party press should make it their special business that these meetings are well attended so that they may have the desired effect.

Bridgeport, July 6 and 7.

New Haven, July 8 and 9.

Waterbury, July 11.

Meriden, July 12.

New Britain, July 13.

Hartford, July 14 and 15.

Rockville, July 16.

St. Manchester, July 18.

Middletown, July 19 and 20.

New London, July 21.

Mystic, July 22.

Stonington, July 23.

KATZ'S TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County and New Brighton, June 25th to July 8th.

KATZ'S TOUR IN OHIO.

Youngstown—July 9 to 11.

Mineral City—July 12.

Canton—July 13 to 15.

Akron—July 16 to 17.

Kent—July 18.

Cleveland—July 19 to 26.

Lakewood—July 27 to 29.

Sandusky—July 30 to August 1.

Columbus—August 2 to 5.

Hamilton—August 6 to 8.

Cincinnati—August 9 to 12.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at the Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, Friday evening June 17th, with Joseph P. Johnson in the chair, the others present being Walters, Kuhn, Hiltner, Scheuerer, Donohue and Moonis. Grieb absent without excuse.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The Secretary reported new style stamped envelope; that he received from the Franklin Press the subscription lists recently ordered; sent out a circular letter to all Sections and members-at-large, appealing for funds; wrote the notaries at Rochester and Buffalo, giving a list of counties they are to cover, with copy to Reinstein; wrote the various notaries in the state, for information; that Abelson is now on the road, and to date of this meeting has completed Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware and Otsego Counties; that he and the National Secretary had again been to Richmond

County and the members agreed to meet regularly on the first Saturday in each month, and at the same time they re-elected their old officers and paid back dues; that he would go to Staten Island again on July 2nd, for signatures; would call next meeting S. I. by special notice; received letter from the Organizer of Section Westchester County, stating the Section is now holding meetings regularly; received request for due stamps from Rochester and Schenectady, which were sent. Report of Secretary received and following action taken: the Secretary was authorized to have subscription lists consecutively numbered; the other actions of the Secretary were endorsed.

Bill of \$3.00 from Franklin Press and bill of 50 cents from Labor News Co., referred to Financial Secretary.

Comrade Kuhn reported that the National Secretary advised him that the Sub-committee had decided to issue the leaflet written by him as a national leaflet.

In regard to the Yonkers trolley strike, it was decided that this matter be referred to the N. E. C. Sub-committee, as they had in hand arrangements for distribution of literature on such occasions. Meeting adjourned at 7:45 P. M.

Edmund Moonis,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive Committee, S. L. P., held its regular meeting June 10. Present: Riordan, Reddington, Herron, Brearcliffe, Phipps, Fagerdahl, Stevens, Herron in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Section Hoquiam; from The People; from Gillhaus in regard to Party matters. Letters filed. From Section Tacoma ordering due stamps; from Labor News Company, bill for literature; ordered paid.

Secretary instructed to have Gillhaus follow Pierson's route when coming to Seattle.

Charles Pierson's report read and accepted.

Financial report: balance, May 1, \$25.48; receipts for May, \$72.95; expenses, \$1.25; balance June 1, \$87.18.

Besides Seattle's donation to agitation fund, these were received: Section Tacoma, \$5; by J. C. Anderson, Cle Elum, Wash., \$25.

Adjournment.
Next meeting July 1.

R. W. Stevens, Rec. Secretary.

CLEVELAND PICNIC FOR BENEFIT OF GERMAN PARTY ORGAN

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged a picnic for the benefit of the German party organ, the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung," which is in urgent need of funds. The Picnic will take place SUNDAY, July 3, at Kummer's Garden, Denison avenue and West Seventy-third street. All car lines change to Denison avenue. Get off at Big Four Railroad bridge, which is directly in front of entrance to Garden.

The committee entrusted with the arrangements will spare no effort to make this outing a most enjoyable affair. There will be games for young and old, sports of all kinds, tug-of-war, baseball game and general good entertainment. Good music and refreshments to satisfy every taste; the temperance and ice cream and "pop" fiend as well as the lover of "stronger tones." The famous "Schweizer Landjaeger," which made such a great hit with the hungry stomachs at the last picnic, will again be served in ample quantity.

"Send your names, addresses, and pledges to the Weekly People, then start the work at once. Right after July 4, I will be ready to begin getting my hundred readers, ninety-nine others can also be ready to begin by that time.

Tickets are 10 cents a person, but are exchangeable on the Picnic grounds for two refreshment tickets at five cents, so that admission in fact is free.

Tickets can be had from all comrades and at office of "Volksfreund," 2416 East Ninth street (Acme Hall). We cordially invite every comrade, friend and sympathizer, especially the readers of our party papers, to attend this Picnic. A good time for everybody is assured.

The Committee.

ST. LOUIS DAILY PEOPLE CELEBRATION.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People by holding a reception on SATURDAY evening, July 2, at S. L. P. Hall, 1717 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., beginning at eight o'clock. A pleasant time is guaranteed to all. There will be music and dancing. Speakers will explain the struggle which the S. L. P. had to endure in the past.

All friends and sympathizers should come to this celebration. Admission free.

The Committee.

HOUSTON, TEX., OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Section Houston will hold open air meetings during the summer months at Beauchamp's Springs Park every Sunday at 2:30 p.m. All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend our discussion meetings. Come all and bring your friends. "Our motto is proof."

H. Stillman, Organizer.

ONE MAN'S WORK

That Can and Should Be Multiplied a Hundred Fold.

There was a gratifying increase in subscriptions last week which, however, was the work of but comparatively few of our friends. It goes to show what can be done when once men make up their minds to do something, instead of dreaming about doing it.

This time we yield the floor, or space, to Comrade T. C. Pope, of Pecos, Texas, who has something to say to you, and has, we think, demonstrated the right to be heard. Since May 18, we have received from him \$16.75, to pay for forty subscriptions to the Weekly People. This is a pretty good piece of propaganda work.

As a result of his experience in getting subs Comrade Pope says:

"Comrades of the S. L. P.—Just about a month ago I determined to try and see what could be done in the way of getting readers for the Weekly People. My field, Reeves county, was extensive enough in territory, but limited when it came to voters, there being less than one thousand in the county. Nevertheless I have been able to get forty new readers for the Weekly People in a month's time.

"As the result of my experience I wish to make the following feasible proposition: I will be one of one hundred comrades, to pledge myself to get 100 readers to the Weekly People between now and